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SELECTIONS

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

AND THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received from the 12th to the 19th of June, 1869.

The *Oudh Ukhbar* of the 8th of June publishes a lecture by Munshi "Jawahur Singh Janhar, Peshkar Suffeepore, Zillah Lucknow," to the effect that Government, in its desire to effect general reform, takes the trouble of managing those estates whose proprietors, being minors, are unable to govern, and after placing the said estates in a thriving condition, they are entrusted to their owners, &c., &c. The writer thinks it quite clear that those who are not thoroughly acquainted with Rules and Regulations would be likely to prove incompetent managers, and therefore he recommends that those chiefs whose estates have been made over to them should be meanwhile taught, and made to study, the Rules and Regulations, and that meetings, or committees, for their examination should be appointed monthly or yearly, so that they may be enabled to offer their own judgments on important cases without assistance.

Secondly, he considers that all students should be instructed in the Law, instead of merely studying ordinary school books, and lastly the writer relates the following, concerning a visit he paid to one of the Talookdars. He says he went there for the purpose of making some collections on account of Govern-

ment, and found that the Talookdar had gone out; he waited and heard the voices of low women singing and playing, and thought that there was a wedding in some low house hard by; shortly after he saw two flags hoisted in the women's apartments, and other disreputable signs going on, in all of which the son of the Talookdar was mixed up; the son also led the procession. This greatly surprised the writer, who expresses his regret as having gone to the house at all, &c., &c.

Under the heading "Reform" it is said that the Governor-General has directed that as *khush tatties* are provided for first class carriages on the Railways, the same rule is to be observed in all other grades, in consequence of so many persons having died during the prevalence of the hot winds.

The *Nujm-ool Ukhbar* of the 9th of June, under the heading "Railways," says that a very long letter has been received by the Government of India from England. "Lord Mayo is desirous of expending one hundred millions during the next thirty years in the construction of new roads" (Railroads?). The writer adds, "here we all pray that this may be carried out; but with this request there is another, viz., that the Government construct these roads itself, and not seek the aid of companies—the Government Officers to do the work. Colonel Strachey is a very wise and clever man, and has much ambition, combined with experience." The writer goes on to say that the condition of the Public Works Department is not what it should be; that for want of experienced officers, canal works progress but slowly; and that until this department is in a more efficient state, it would be useless to entrust Railway works to it. "The Government is able to become master of every Railway after 25 years, taking them from the original companies. The Deccan Road Company was established in 1849, and in 1874 the term of 25 years will be complete. The East India Railway Company also dates from that time, but it has used more money since 1854, and its contract will be completed in 1879. Whatever Lord Lawrence

argued concerning Railways, the results have shown clearly that Government does this work of itself, but Colonel Stichey's plan of the Company constructing the road and taking no interest from Government could not stand; the Lahore and Scind Railway is an instance of it."

Under the heading "Mysore," it is said that the private tutor to the Maharajah has sent in his resignation, which is considered a good thing for the Government and a guide for the English Government at home, as it is said that this appointment was given against the wishes of the Government of India, and came direct from the Secretary of State for India. It is added that the gentleman holding the appointment did not wish to be under the Secretary of State, and had moreover become a "vixen-nosed one" in the hands of fraudulent people of the estate. It is added, that the resignation was only sent in after a good quarrel, or dispute, with the Chief Commissioner, and that in every respect it is a good thing for the Government and the estate.

The *Naiyar Akbar* of the 10th of June publishes news from Hyderabad (Deccan) quoted from the *Buk Khafj*. It is said that the Governor-General has directed an enquiry to be made into the circumstances attending the death of His Highness the late Nawab. It will also be asked of the Native Doctors who attended the Nawab's last illness why they did not give some information in time, when they found that the malady was serious. The writer adds, "it has been ascertained that the officers of the Arab forces are very heartless, and some of them rebellious; if by talking these people can be brought into the right path, well and good; otherwise the Arab force will be at once discharged, as they have created disturbances before now."

The *Allypore Institute Gazette* of the 11th of June does not require particular notice.

The *Punjabee Ukhbar* of the 11th of June alludes to the subscriptions to the Sir John Lawrence memorial, and expresses

who hope that no one will think it money thrown away upon one who was always good and kind to the Hindostanees, &c., &c.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 12th of June quotes some other vernacular newspaper, and says that some amendment is required in the Chief Criminal Courts administration of justice. The writer says there are just now two ways of punishing,—one by imprisonment, the other by fines. The first is reserved for the poor, the latter for the wealthy; and the real fact is that neither one nor the other is inconvenienced, or rather distressed, and crime is daily on the increase. But if this order of things was reversed, the writer thinks that all would be well, and crime be lessened. He thinks that the wealthy should not be fined, but imprisoned, while the poor should be made to pay fines.

The refusal of Government to consent to the proposal to lessen the postage on native newspapers is alluded to.

The *Malwa Ukhbar* of the 9th of June; the *Mofeed-ool Anam* of the 10th; and the *Mujma-ool Bharain* of the same date do not require particular notice.

The *Educational Gazette* of the 10th of June alludes to the establishment of a society at Jeypore with the following objects in view, viz., "to encourage the people to exert themselves in the interests of agriculture for the general benefit of the people and country; to look to the requirements of the people, and keep up a correspondence with the society for general reform; to be watchful over all events, good or bad; to establish a newspaper which will contain news upon all matters of interest, &c. &c." The editor says that he highly approves of this arrangement of the Rajah Sahib of Jeypore, and adds that this is the first instance of such a society being established for such a praiseworthy object in a foreign State.

The *Ukhbar Alum* of the 10th of June; the *Khair Khurrah Punjab* of the 11th; the *Social Science Congress* of the 11th,

and the *Meerut Gazette* of the 12th do not require particular notice.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 12th of June alludes to the Maharajah of Bulrampore, one of the Talookdars of Oudh, having, through the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, laid the foundation of a hospital on the 27th of May, subscribing at the same time a lakh of rupees for the expenses of the building, and another lakh for medicines to furnish it.

The *Koh-i-Noor* of the 12th of June notices the Durbar held at "Minchinabad" by the Superintendent of the Bhawalpore State; the list of presentations, *khilluts* presented, &c., is given. The speech of the Superintendent is also given, thanking the people for leaving their own homes and coming to settle at "Macleodgunge" and "Minchinabad" &c., &c.

Under the heading "Delhi," a rumour is mentioned that the authorities have received information that in some places in Delhi the Wahabees and Russians are much talked about, and that there is a fomenting of ill feeling likely to turn out serious. The writer adds, "a secret enquiry is being made, and no doubt, if this rumour turns out correct, and the parties are discovered, they will be in great danger."

Under the heading "Mooltan," it is said that the prisoners in confinement for short terms have been fined, some flogged, and set free. "On the 7th of June, some 60 prisoners were set free. The cause of this liberation is said to be the increase of prisoners in jail, and some fears of an epidemic breaking out among them. The Government have profited by this, as mercy and generosity are apparent in the measure."

The *Bhiddia Bilass* of the 5th of June does not require special notice.

The *Unjumun Hind* of the 12th of June, alluding to a passage from the *Dacca Prokash*, concerning the female school

at Dacca, says, that in consequence of a report made by the Inspector of Schools, concerning the doubtful character of some of the females at this school, it is probable that it will be broken up. The editor thinks that this ought not to be done, but that instead of employing male tutors, females ought to be appointed, in order that respectable females may attend the school.

The *Karnama Hind* of the 14th of June mourns over the clond of misfortune which hangs over the fate of Lucknow. One cause of distress felt is the scarcity of grain; the other, the receipt of news concerning the establishment of a municipal tax. The writer says that this news has sent the hearts of the residents up into their mouths, and he draws attention to the fact, that while the Chief of Jeypore has been so honored for his generosity in pardoning the tax on grain, for which he was considered worthy of increased rank and dignity, and the Viceroy of Hind and the Secretary of State wrote letters in his praise, and gave him two additional guns to his salute, the Government of India, notwithstanding all their wisdom and experience, have kept up the *choongee* tax, and moreover propose to institute a municipal tax.

The *Gwalior Gazette* of the 6th of June, the same paper of the 13th, the *Sholatoor* of the 15th, and *Ukmil-ool Ukhbar* of the 16th do not require special notice.

The *Julaatoor* of the 17th of June publishes what is called the freshest news from Afghanistan, to the effect that *Mumood Sultan*, former Governor of Badakshan, has collected three or four thousand men, and has sided with *Shah Ali Khan*, securing the friendship privately of many men of rank and dignity. "Now all that remains is for the Amir to give the word, and he, with *Mirza Jan*, may watch the country from *Meer Jehandar Khan*, who thinks it no great difficulty to do so; because without any military aid from *Cabul*, he can take the country from *Meer Jehandar*."

It appears that the latter is desirous of making peace with the Amir of Cabul; but no terms of peace have yet been offered by the Amir."

Under the heading "a refusal," it is said that the head of the clergy made a reference to Government to be absolved from all taxation, but that the favour has been refused. The editor remarks that the clergy are by no means poor and needy and unable to pay taxes, but that, on the contrary, they are generally found to be most wealthy, or at any rate in easy circumstances.

Alluding to British relations with America, and the probability of war between these powers, the editor remarks that it is curious that the Sultan of Turkey and the Emperor of China should mind the British steel, and the Americans, with such a weak Government, not care for it. "It would appear that no fight has ever taken place between them, and the British, as they have neither fear nor dread of it in them, and although it is the custom (or policy) of our Government to be at peace, and to maintain it, it is, to our thinking, quite necessary to reprove the Americans in order that they may not view the British Government as weaker than themselves, but learn to know how to respect the honour and dignity of that nation."

The following is then published:—"During the hearing of a case in the High Court, Calcutta, one of the Barristers urged that in the Mymen Sing *Rasut* chiefs, who had the power of adopting heirs, have had their estates made over to the Court of Wards; and it is suspected that the minors, in consequence of a want of due care and anxiety, &c., never reach the age of puberty, but die. Into this matter it is only right that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should institute inquiries, and if it be true, that such minors should be made to reside in Calcutta." The *Julwa* or adds, "we hear that minors, or chiefs under age, in the Punjab, are not allowed to reside in their

own States, because the care and education they are considered to require cannot be imparted to them in their own country."

The *Mofeed-ool Anam* of the 17th of June publishes an article on the speed of Government Dāk horses, which, on the occasion of conveying the Amir Sher Ali up country, is said to have averaged 18 miles an hour. "Owing to this," the writer declares "many horses died during the journey," and he adds "although this speed nearly approaches that of the Railway, still, by the distress it entailed upon the horses, and the infringement of the law relating to cruelty to animals, it was not right, and it is difficult to understand why the authorities up there did not punish the drivers; for although the horses died, the drivers were still regardless of the results of their cruelty."

The *Dubduba Sekundree* of the 12th of June alludes to the decrease in the number of suits in the Law Courts in consequence of Act 26 of 1867 coming into operation. It is said that if this kind of thing continues, the work of Moonsiffs will greatly decrease, and unless some other work is given them, their number will also decrease.

The *Nusseem Jounpoor* of the 15th of June does not require special notice.

The *Noor-ool Ubsar* of the 15th of June is also barren of noticeable matter.

The *Nujm-ool Ukhbar* of the 16th of June notices the lecture by Mr. Munmohun Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, and offers some comments upon it. "The purport of the lecture is, that there is no parallel in history to the progress made by his, the lecturer's, tribe during the past 50 years; but we cannot understand what this great progress is that the Barrister alludes to; he has written as a school boy would write; in fact the whole thing is very trifling. He talks of great improvements in Hindoo marriage ceremonies, religion, &c., he 'observes a great change, inasmuch as that the worship of idols is fast dying out;' and in schools very few students

of sixteen years of age adhere to the religion of the common people; that the *Brahma Samaj* is powerfully working its results upon learned men, and is increasing daily, and bringing the hearts of the people to it; that their females see how necessary it is for them to be educated; the imprisonment of the *pardah* is being replaced by freedom; they wish to walk abroad, &c., &c. The writer adds, "that it is a pity such a great man's lecture should not contain one word of which he can say that it has been written after due reflection and to the purpose."

The *Murdhurmint* of the 7th of June notices among other things the Bheel disturbances in the Malwa country.

Under the heading "Hydrabad," allusion is made to the news published in the *Englishman* from a correspondent at this place, to the effect that Sir Salar Jung had appointed a Council for the management of the affairs of the State, six men of note having been nominated to the office. The writer adds, "but it appears that the people are not satisfied with the Prime Minister, and it remains to be seen whether a Council will be established or not."

"It is said that in a village in the Bunnoo district, many ancient relics have been discovered by the turning off of the Sundho Nuddee. Among these are seventeen perfect heads; a half-male, half-female figure; and near that place Mr. Egerton found three beautifully-carved heads in the Greek style of sculpture. It is not known to what date these relics belong, but about thirty years ago a brick was found on which was inscribed the information that the brick was made by Ubdhoo, Khomar, by burning the Til seed (*sesamum*) in the time of King Iskandar. It is likely that more of these relics will be found, and they are supposed to be of the time of Alexander the Great, Lord of the two horns."

The following then appears:—"Those who travel much about Hindoostanee *Rajwaras* must have noticed the differ-

ent weights and measures, and the different coins in use; this causes much inconvenience to travellers. In one State alone there are so many different coins, &c., that the trouble resulting is very great, as if travellers obtain pice in one village, they have to pay for exchange before they can use them in another. In some places as much as four annas in the rupee is lost by this! The Bankers probably deceive people in general, and heap up their own profits; no other tribe gain any advantage by this." The writer thinks it is the duty of every *Rajwara* to keep to one uniform standard of weight and coin, so that all may feel the advantage of the change.

Reference is made to the shops of a village in Joudhpore, being closed for ten days, "owing to the violence of some servants of the *Thakoor*, and many who were wise left the neighbourhood. The *Thakoor* is said to have gone in person to the village, and forgave the Rs. 1,500 which had been put on it, after which the shops were opened."

The *Muir Gazette* of the 15th of June urges the "necessity of introducing the Nagree instead of the Oordeo character into the Educational Director's Office at once, as the Officers of this department have occasion to use the former character." The writer adds,—“We are sure that our Government, which is so wise in every way, will establish this in these offices, because the kindness and mercy of the Government is like that of the Heavens, which pours down its blessings upon all alike. If the Government thinks that the introduction of Nagree all at once will cause inconvenience, the reply is that it has already guarded against this by the arrangements made for printing the rules in the Nagree character.”

The *Ukhbar Benares* of the 3rd of June mentions that in the recent case of dacoitees between Agra and Gwalior two of the thieves were found to be soldiers in the service of the Rajah of Dholpore.

The same paper of the 10th complains of the Police of Benares, and considers that the public have not much benefited by their being under the new system, as thefts, &c, are more frequent, and the Police are mixed up in them.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz:—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		WHEN RECEIVED.	
			1869.		1869.	
1	<i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	June	8th	June	12th
2	<i>Nujm-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	9th	"	12th
3	<i>Naiyar Akbar Ukhbar,</i> ...	Bijnour, ...	"	10th	"	12th
4	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i>	Allygurh, ...	"	11th	"	13th
5	<i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	11th	"	13th
6	<i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	12th	"	13th
7	<i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> ...	Indore, ...	"	9th	"	14th
8	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i> ...	Futtehgurh, ...	"	10th	"	14th
9	<i>Mujma-ool Bharain,</i> ...	Loodiana, ...	"	10th	"	14th
10	<i>Educational Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	10th	"	15th
11	<i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	10th	"	15th
12	<i>Khair Khwah Punjab,</i> ...	Goojranwalla,...	"	11th	"	15th
13	<i>Social Science Congress,</i> ...	Jeypoor, ...	"	11th	"	15th
14	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	12th	"	15th
15	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	12th	"	15th
16	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	12th	"	15th
17	<i>Bhiddia Bilass,</i> ...	Jummoo, ...	"	5th	"	16th
18	<i>Unjumun Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	12th	"	17th
19	<i>Karnama Hind,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	14th	"	17th
20	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	"	6th	"	18th
21	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	13th	"	18th
22	<i>Sholatoor,</i> ...	Cawnpoor, ...	"	15th	"	18th
23	<i>Ukmil-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	"	16th	"	18th
24	<i>Julwatoor,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	17th	"	18th
25	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i> ...	Futtehgurh, ...	"	17th	"	19th
26	<i>Dubduba Sekundree,</i> ...	Rampoor, ...	"	12th	"	19th
27	<i>Nusseem Jounpoor,</i> ...	Jounpoor, ...	"	15th	"	19th
28	<i>Noor-ool Ubsar,</i> ...	Allahabad, ...	"	15th	"	19th
29	<i>Nujm-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	16th	"	19th
30	<i>Murdhurmint,</i> ...	Joudhpoor, ...	"	7th	"	13th
31	<i>Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	15th	"	18th
32	<i>Ukhbar Benares,</i> ...	Benares, ...	"	3rd	"	9th
33	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	10th	"	19th

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,

DELHI:
The 1st July, 1869.

Upper India.

The same paper of the 10th complaints of the Police of Benares, and considers that the public have not much been fitted by their being under the new system, as the 10th, are more frequent, and the Police are mixed up in them.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz:—

No.	Name of Paper.	When Published.	Date.	When Received.
1	Omka Eshwar	...	June 2nd	1869
2	Nagari Eshwar	...	"	"
3	Varni Eshwar	...	"	"
4	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
5	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
6	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
7	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
8	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
9	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
10	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
11	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
12	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
13	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
14	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
15	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
16	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
17	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
18	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
19	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
20	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
21	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
22	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
23	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
24	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
25	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
26	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
27	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
28	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
29	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
30	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
31	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
32	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"
33	Pravasi Eshwar	...	"	"

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGHTHURST.

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press.

(Copy India)

The 1st July 1869.